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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/100/2021_2022__E6_88_90_E8_80_83_E9_AB_98_E8_c66_100711.htm lesson 18 ING分词 内容提要

-ING分词也是动词的非限定性形式，由动词原形 + -ING构成，在句中可以直接作主语，也可用形式主语it来代替，而把-ING分词放到后边；可以作表语；作宾语时对动词有一定的要求，有的动词只能跟接-ING分词，有的动词则既可以跟不定式也可以跟-ING分词，而且-ING分词还可作介词的宾语；在作宾语补足语时对动词也有一定的要求；作状语时，-ING分词要与其逻辑主语呼应，否则就要用独立结构；-ING分词作定语时相当于一个定语从句。跟动词不定式一样，-ING分词也有它的完成时态、被动语态和否定形式；最后我们还要了解-ING分词的逻辑主语问题。

第一节 -ING分词的形式

-ING分词是指由动词原形 + -ING构成的、具有完成时态和被动语态的一种非谓动词形式，具体形式如下

形式	被动形式
一般时	doing being done
完成时	having done having been done

就其语法功能而言，它可以作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语和定语。

第二节 -ING分词的用法

一、作主语

1. 一般形式

- 1) the matriculation for postgraduate is probably the turning point of my life. [A] Taking the part of [B] Taking part in [C] To take the part of [D] To take the notice in
- 2) a teacher is being present at the creation , when the clay begins to breathe. [A] As [B] To be [C] Is [D] Being
- 3) by transforming the blame to others is often called scapegoating. [A] Eliminate problems [B] The eliminated problems [C]

] Eliminating problems [D] Problems are eliminated 2. 有时可以用it做形式主语 Its waste of time arguing with the gossip about it. Its interesting having traveled to Beidaihe this year. [说明：从这句话中我们可以看出，这种结构通常适用于名词和形容词。但不适用于像possible， important， essential， necessary等表示性质的形容词，这些词后面一般要跟动词不定式。我们不能说 Its quite necessary taking part in the negociation.应改作Its quite necessary to take part in the negociation.] Its glorious getting involved in working out the plan. 4) It is [A] possible determining that [B] French explorers reached the juncture of [C] the Kansas and Missouri rivers [D] in the seventeenth century.

二、作表语的-ING分词 Seeing is believing. His aims are learning two foreign languages and applying the theory he has learned to practice. 三、 -ING分词作动词宾语 1. 一类是动词或短语后边跟宾语的非限定性动词只能是-ING分词，如：acknowledge，

admit（坦白，承认），advise，advocate，anticipate，appreciate，avoid，cant help，consider，contemplate（深思），delay，deny，dislike，enjoy，escape（躲过，避开），excuse，fancy，finish，give up，imagine，include，keep on，justify，mean（意味着，等于），mind（在乎），miss，postpone，practise，prohibit，put off，quit，recall，regret，resist，resume，risk（冒险干...），suggest，threaten. 5) By taking the back way he escaped . [A] to be seen [B] have been seen [C] seeing [D] being seen 6) I came late and missed Jack winning. [A] to see [B] seeing [C] see [D] seen 7)

“ I see our boss coming down the hall. ” “ Then wed better quit

and get down to business. ” [A] talking [B] to talk [C]
from talking [D] having talk 8) The young doctor first [A]
practised to use [B] the needles on [C] his own [D] wrist. 9
) Some experts have advocated to bring [A] that country into
[B] the talks , to revive the intermittent dialogue [C] that
began [D] after the 1967 Middle East War. 2. 另一类动词后边
作宾语的非限定性动词可以是-ING分词的动名词 , 也可以是
动词不定式 , 如 : attempt , begin , cant bear , cease ,
continue , deserve , endure , forget , go on , hate , intend ,
like , love , need , neglect , omit , plan , prefer , propose ,
regret , remember , start , stop , try等。 (动词后接-ING和
不定式时在用法上的区别在下一章讲) 100Test 下载频道开通
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